IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 12, eighth full paragraph, please amend as follows:

Fig.4 conceptually shows a rotary center position calculated by the imaging interested area selected as shown in [[Fgi.3]] Fig.3.

Page 16, fourth full paragraph, please amend as follows:

The method for arranging wires becomes a problem in order to provide an electric [[wring]] wiring for rotating members. If the connection wire is thus arranged through the X-ray rotary center 3a of the rotary arm 3, affection caused by rotation such as twist can be minimized and a preferable effect such as a beautiful appearance can be obtained.

The paragraph bridging pages 17 and 18 has been amended as follows:

The image processing device 9 constructed as mentioned above is connected with the X-ray generator 1, the two-dimensional X-ray imaging sensor 2, each motor 31, 51, 52, 53, 54, the operation console [[12]] 11 and the display selection means 12 respectively to process data sent from these devices, thereby executing control.

Page 20, sixth full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

Fig.3a and Fig.3b conceptually explain selection of an imaging interested area using the curved plane X-ray sectional image obtained by the X-ray CT apparatus of the present invention. Fig.4 conceptually shows a rotary center position calculated by the imaging interested area selected in [[Fgi.3]] Fig.3.

Page 21, sixth full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

On the model GI, the reference numerals L1, L2, · · · L20, and L21 are guide [[liens]] lines correspond to the guide points 61 in Fig.3a, the direction of the guide lines L1 · · · corresponds to the rotary angle of the rotary arm 3 and also corresponds to the direction of the X-ray beam 1a radiated from the X-ray generator 1 to the two dimensional X-ray image sensor 2.

Page 22, second full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

The rotary center position calculation means 9b determines the position of the center QP1

of an imaging interested area index Q1 in such a manner that the guideline L3 corresponding to the guide point 61 is selected as shown on the model display 11c in [[Fgi.4]] Fig.4, the center QP1 of the imaging interested area index Q1 with two-dotted line comes to the guide line L3 and the images of the dental jaw and the tooth around the guide line L3 are included.

Page 27, first full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

The X-ray beam 1a may be rotated at a slight [[angel]] angle θ S such that the X-ray beam 1a (solid line) comes to the X-ray beam 1a' (imaginary line). Or without rotating the X-ray beam 1a, the dental arch S (solid line) being an object may be moved describing an arc to the dental arch [[S!]] S' (imaginary line) around the rotary center 3a of the X-ray beam 1a at the slight angle θ S in an opposite direction. If the angle θ S is quite small, the dental arch S may be linearly moved into a bowstring direction connecting both ends of the circular movement instead of moving the dental arch S so as to describe an arc.

Page 28, first full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

In this embodiment, the time from the start of flat plane X-ray tomography to when the center of the orbit of the X-ray circulating radiation is fixed on the selected imaging interested area of the object is very short like the embodiment in Fig.3 and Fig.4, so that X-ray CT is executed while fixing the object on the object holding means without imposing a burden on the patient. Therefore, ~~skilful~~ skillful link of the flat plane X-ray tomography and the X-ray CT is possible.

The paragraph bridging pages 30 and 31 has been amended as follows:

An arm rotation motor 31, the X-axis motor 51, the Y-axis motor 52, the Z-axis motor 53, the headrest motor 54 are connected to the operation processing means [[9b]] 9a via an arm rotation controller 31f, an X-axis drive controller 51f, a Y-axis drive controller 52f, a Z-axis drive controller 53f and a headrest drive controller 54f which drives each motor, respectively.

Page 33, seventh full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

While the rotary arm 3 is turned so as to have the rotary angle from θ n to [[0]] θ n+1, the Y-axis drive data required for moving the Y-axis is given to the Y-axis drive controller 52f (S7).

Page 39, second full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

The corresponding image calling means 100 shown in Fig.[[19]] 20 is provided with a sectional image link means 13 and an image recording means 14.

Page 40, third full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

The sectional image link means [[10]] 13 of the corresponding image calling means 100 links plural sectional images, namely each X-ray sectional image in the assembly of the X-ray sectional image as the second sectional image corresponding to each imaging region of the first X-ray sectional image obtained by the first X-ray tomography. The image recording means 14 stores the first X-ray sectional image and the second X-ray sectional image corresponding each other together with the positional information like coordinate defined by X, Y and Z directions of each imaging region.

Page 40, sixth paragraph, has been amended as follows:

When a cross pointer P shown in a dental panoramic image or the curved plane X-ray sectional image for otolaryngology obtained by the first X-ray tomography is moved as shown in Fig.22a, the X-ray sectional image hewn in advance corresponding to the position according to the above-mentioned procedure, namely the corresponding second X-ray sectional image, which is obtained by the second X-ray tomography and is [[liked]] linked with the first X-ray sectional image by the sectional image link means 13, is invoked by the corresponding image calling means 100 to be shown like Fig.22b.

Page 41, third full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

In the link means shown in Fig.[[20]] 19 link display is manually done by an operator. A sectional image link setting means 13A is added other than the image recording means 14.